

SKOBETS, Ye. M.

PA 64/49T8

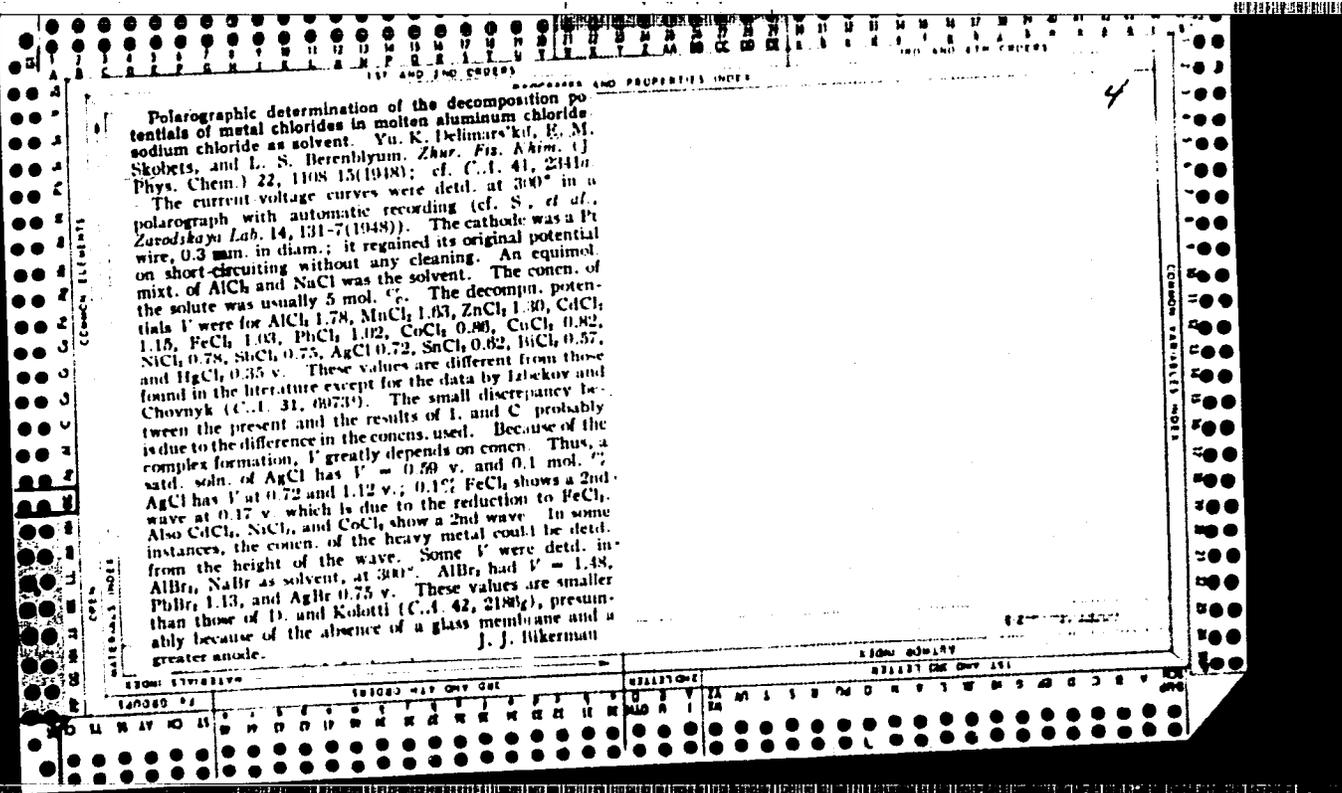
USSR/Chemistry - Polarography Nov 48
Chemistry - Electrodes, Polarographic

"Use of Hard Electrodes in Polarography," Ye. M. Skobets, I. D. Panchenko, V. D. Ryabokon', Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, 6 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 11

Describes construction of a straight movable hard electrode manufactured either from silver or platinum amalgam. Determined that appearance of a maximum on the voltage curve which is characteristic for the mercury electrode is noticed only in a few cases with respect to the hard electrode.

64/49T8



SKOBETS, Ye, M.

26962 SKOBETS, Ye, M. TUPOV, P. P. NYABCKON, V. D. - Vliyaniye Temperatury Na Formu
Polyarogram. Soobshch. L. Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, No 8, s. 912-14,--
Bibliogr: 7 NAZV.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

SKOBETS, Ye. M.

PA 153T6

USSR/Chemistry - Polarography Nov 49
Electrodes, Mercury Drop

"A Mercury-Drop Electrode With Forced Break-Away of the Drop," Ye. M. Skobets, N. S Kavetskiy, Kiev For Inst, 6 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 11

Describes subject electrode. Polarographic relations observed with it are same as those for ordinary mercury-drop electrode. Advantages are absence of oscillations, constant drop-formation conditions at all applied potentials, and disappearance of maxima. Includes sketch, and seven graphs.

153T6

SKLETS, YE. M.

PA 43/49T105

USSR/Physics
Electrochemistry
Electrodes

Apr 49

"Utilizing Solid Electrodes in Polarography:
Article V, Solid Electrodes With Electrochemical
Depolarization," Ye. M. Skobets, P. P. Turcov, Inst
of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, 4 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 4 *pp-414-17*

Suggested solid stationary electrode which can be recharged by electrochemical depolarization using a commutator arrangement. Constancy and reproducibility of the current from experiment to experiment, proportionality of diffusion currents to solution concentrations, and absence of maxima on polarographic curves indicate that method will have practical application.

43/49T105

CA

4

The effect of temperature on polarograms. V. I. M. Skobets, P. P. Timov, and V. D. Ryabokan. *Anal. Chem. Lab.* 13, 015-14 (1970); *Anal. Lab.* 14, No. 2 (1978). Solid stationary electrodes yield normal waves which are higher at 50-60° than at normal operating temps. The max. peaks vanish as a result of this phenomenon (automatic recording), which is caused by increased rate of diffusion at higher temp. and hence a decreased effective diffusion layer around the electrode. Under these conditions it is possible to estimate such substances as CdSO₄ or ZnSO₄ in contents of the order of 10⁻⁴ or 10⁻⁵ by using a regulated thermostat kept at 60°. G. M. Kosolapoff.

B

27

Application of Solid Electrodes in Polarography.
VII. Oxidation of Organic Compounds. (In Russian.)
E. M. Shubets and N. N. Atamanenko, *Zavodskaya
Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Nov. 1949,
p. 1291-1299.

A series of organic substances, such as hydroquinone,
pyrocatechin, ascorbic acid, etc., give normal polaro-
graphic curves with sharp peaks, while others, under-
going destructive oxidation, exhibit curves of special
shape which may be used for explanation of the
mechanism of oxidation processes. 12 ref.

AS 35.35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

12

Dropping Mercury Electrode With Forced Detachment of Drops. (In Russian.) E. M. Skobets and N. S. Kavetskii. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Nov. 1949, p. 1299-1305.

Describes and diagrams above apparatus. It was found that basic polarographic relations established for the ordinary dropping mercury electrode are not observed for the above type. Special advantages are indicated.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
GROUP	SYMBOL	GROUP	SYMBOL
1		1	
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50		50	

Disassociation potentials of acid, alkaline, and neutral solutions. P. P. Turov and E. M. Skobets (Inst. Gen.-Inorg. Chem., Kiev). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 694-701 (1950).—The cathodic and anodic polarization curves of dil. H_2SO_4 , $NaOH$, $Ba(OH)_2$, K_2SO_4 , and KNO_3 solns. were detd. on a Pt electrode. The acid soln. (0.005 N H_2SO_4) had 2 cathodic potentials (0.84 and 1.00 v.) at which H_2 was evolved, and the 2nd was almost equal to the potentials of the alk. and neutral solns. There were 2 anodic potentials with the $NaOH$ (1.00 and 1.40 v.) and $Ba(OH)_2$ (1.00 and 1.41 v.) solns. The neutral solns. showed both cathodic and anodic potentials almost equal to the 2nd values for the acid and alk. solns. The secondary potentials were caused by the dissociation of water mols. while the primary potentials were caused by the discharge of free H^+ and OH^- ions. Paul W. Howerton

USSR/Chemistry - Solid Electrode, Dec 50
Polarography

"Determination of Coefficients of Diffusion
With Solid Electrodes," Ye. M. Skobets, N. S.
Kavetskiy, Kiev For Inst, Chair of Chem

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXIV, No 12, pp 1486-1494

For solid electrode of any form the current
drop following peak current obeys the law of
linear diffusion. Coefficients of diffusion
for Cd^{++} and Zn^{++} ions were calculated from
the peaks and subsequent drops of current

170T20

USSR/Chemistry - Solid Electrode Dec 50
(Contd)

measured for these ions. Results obtained
by this method are close to those obtained
by other methods.

170T20

CH

12

Polarographic determination of ascorbic acid on a solid platinum anode. E. M. Shobets and N. N. Atamasenko (Forest Products Inst., Kiev). *Biochimica* 16, 339-40 (1951); cf. Gillam, C.A. 39, 2344. The pH 5 buffer consisted of NaOAc with added CdSO₄. A 0.1 M CdSO₄ soln. was also used. The half-wave potential of ascorbic acid in a soln. of 0.1 M CdSO₄ was 1.10 v., referred to the Cd cathode, compared to 0.87 v. in the buffered soln. Exts. of green plumerias, oranges, lemons, onions, cabbages, tomatoes, and potatoes contained besides ascorbic acid another substance capable of being oxidized at a higher pos. potential. All these exts. yielded a second wave with a pos. potential of about 1.53 v., with reference to the Cd cathode in 0.1 M CdSO₄ soln. This unknown substance could not have been detected by the dropping-Hg electrode because of the low dissolved Hg anode potential. H. Priestley

Skobets, F.M.

1 Polarographic determination of gallic acid. E. M. Skobets and Yu. M. Shelud'ko. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhurn.* 19, 430-431 (1933); *Rezer. Zhur. Khim.* 1934, No. 26843. — Oxidation of gallic acid on a Pt anode in 0.1N H₂SO₄ gave a clear polarographic curve with a clearly expressed region of diffusion current. The half-wave potential was 0.67 v. to a satd. calomel electrode. In the interval of 1×10^{-4} — 5×10^{-4} M gallic acid, the height of the curve is directly proportional to the concn. An increase in the pH displaced the half-wave potential toward neg. values. Hydrolyzed tannin in 0.1N H₂SO₄ gave a curve with the same half-wave potential as the gallic acid. To det. gallic acid in oak bark, boil 12 g. of ground bark for 48 min. in 100 ml. of 0.05N NaOH in a current of H₂. Filter into a 200-ml. volumetric flask and add water to the mark. Mix 10 ml. of the soln. with 10 ml. of 0.1N H₂SO₄ and analyze the mixt. M. H.]

1934 Jan

Kiev Forest Economy Inst.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Use of solid rotating electrodes in obtaining derivative polarographic curves. Ukr.khim.zhur. 20 no.5:496-501 '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Kiyevskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Electrodes) (Polarograph and polarography)

SKOBETS, E.M.

2) ⁷ Use of Solid Rotating Electrodes for Obtaining Derivatives
Spectrographic Curves. E. M. Skobets (Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.,
1934, 8, (5), 430-601). [IN RUSSIAN]. Using rotating elec-
trodes of Pt or amalgamated Ag in conjunction with Levinska's
method. *119*

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the distance between the minima of the peaks and the
dependence between the height of the peaks and the con-
centration.—G. V. K. T.

SP PM

100170 17, 1957

"Differential Polarography (Review of the Literature)," by Ye. M. Skobets and V. D. Skobets, Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, Vol 23, No 2, Feb 57, pp 167-173

The principles and characteristics of differential polarography are described. Differential polarography with two drop cathodes, differential polarography with one drop cathode, methods of eliminating current oscillations, the use of electrodes with forced detachment of drops, and the use of solid electrodes in differential polarography are discussed in detail on the basis of information given in the literature. A bibliography consisting of 14 USSR, 7 Czech, one Japanese, and 20 Western references is appended. The characteristics of the method of differential polarography are described as follows:

"By using the method of differential polarography one may determine substances present in low concentrations. Because of the elimination on the differential curve of charging currents and of residual currents, one may take advantage of the high-sensitivity range of galvanometers and determine quantities which cannot be determined by the ordinary polarographic method.

"The differential curve gives sharp maxima in cases when the diffusion current can be barely observed. For instance, one can determine with the aid of the differential curve potassium and sodium against the background of calcium chloride or lithium chloride, i.e., under conditions when the depolarizer is separated in the vicinity of the principal electrolyte and its diffusion current is weakly expressed. With the aid of the differential curve, one can separate waves which have merged; this is particularly important in the analysis of compounds of complex composition. A polarographic spectrum in the form of differential maxima can be obtained much more easily than one in the form of ordinary polarographic waves. In every instance when formation of a diffusion current takes place, the differential curve returns to zero, so that one can easily determine with the aid of the differential curve traces of a less noble depolarizer in the presence of a substantial excess of a more noble depolarizer in the presence of a substantial excess of a more noble depolarizer. This can be achieved only to a limited extent by using the compensation method in ordinary polarography.

"Furthermore, the differential curve gives detailed information on the symmetry of the wave, which is important for evaluating the reversibility of the electrode process." (U)

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ATAMANENKO, N.N.; SKOBEETS, Ye.M.

Polarographic determination of iodine and bromine on a solid anode
in mineral waters. Ukr.khim. zhur. 23 no.6:771-776 '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Mineral waters) (Iodine) (Bromine)

AUTHORS: Skobets, Ye.M., Belinskaya, N.I. 32-7-6/49

TITLE: The Polarographic Determination of Manganese in Copper Alloys by an Oxidation on the Platinum Anode. (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye margantsa v splavakh medi okisleniyem na platinovom anode)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 791-793 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With this method the waves of the ionic oxidation of the bi-valent manganese are determined in an ammonia milieu. The experiments were made on an automatic polarograph (constructed by the Institute for Mechanic Constructions of the AN USSR) with a mirror galvanometer of the Leningrad Institute for the Construction of Physical Apparatus. The anode is a platinum wire, the cathode a saturated calomel electrode, connected with the solution to be determined, in the electrolytic cell by means of a special agar-agar anchor. For the registration of the polarogram the anode was overflowed with sulphuric acid (1:1) and distilled water. Here a deposit of manganese dioxid was to be observed on the platinum anode. In the paper the manganese oxid reaction in the ammonia milieu is figuratively presented as well as zhe dependence of the precipitation potential upon the concentration and the solution; it also deals with the chemical structure of the preparation for the manganese anode reaction in the ammonia-alkali-milieu, with

Card 1/2

The Photographic Determination of Manganese in Copper Alloys 32-7-6/49
by an Oxidation on the Platinum Anode.

the results of a polarographic determination of manganese in copper alloys and the polarograms for manganese, which were registered by the bronze solution.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainian Academy for Agriculture (Ukrainskaya sel'sk'okhozyaystvennaya akademiya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SKOBETS, 1/2 M

27

Photographic identification of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ candidate as:

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John

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; ABARBARCHUK, I.L.; KOSTITSINA, K.P.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.

Polarographic soil analysis. Determining the intake capacity of
soils. Pochvovedenie no.1:99-105 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Soils--Analysis)
(Polarography)

21-58-7-16/27

AUTHORS: Skobets, Ye.M., Abarbarchuk, I.L. and Labkovskaya, N.O.

TITLE: Determination of Dissociation Potentials by the Differential Polarography Method (Opredeleniye potentsialov razlozheniya metodom differentsial'noy polyarografii)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp 752-755 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors criticize the usual method of graphical determination of electrolyte dissociation potentials from the current intensity versus voltage curves, because of its insufficient accuracy. They propose for this purpose the curve of derivatives, i.e., the dI/dE curve, which possesses a more distinct bending point by which the dissociation point can be determined. An automatic polarograph with a condenser in the galvanometer circuit can be used for the differentiation of the I - E curves. The authors show the advantages of the proposed method on the graphs of CdJ_2 and $NiBr_2$ solutions in water, and CdJ_2 and $CdBr_2$ solutions in acetone. This method promises to be especially useful in determining the association potentials of non-aqueous solutions and fused salts, where particularly high residual currents are frequently observed. There are 4 graphs and

Card 1/2

21-58-7-16/27

Determination of Dissociation Potentials by the Differential Polarography Method

5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk (Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, Yu.K. Delimarskiy

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian Names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Electrolytes--Properties
2. Polarographic analysis--Applications
3. Differential equations--Applications

Card 2/2

SKOBETS, V.D.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Investigation and determination of thiamine by derivative polarography. Ukr.khim.zhur. 25 no.1:114-119 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Thiamine) (Polarography)

SKOBETS, Ye.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; BELINSKAYA, N.I.,
assistent; ATAMANENKO, N.N., dotsent

Polarographic analysis of manganese in plants. Nauch. trudy
UASHN 10:243-249 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Manganese) (Plants--Chemical analysis)
(Polarography)

SHAPOVAL, B.I.; SKOBETS, Ye.M. [Skobets', I.E.M.]

Features of the diffusion kinetics on an amalgamated silver electrode.
Dop. AN URSR no.7:932-935 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR Yu.K.Delimarskim [I.U.K.Delinars'kym].
(Electrodes, Silver)

SKOBETS, Ye.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; PROSYANIK, N.S. assistant

Polarographic analysis of soils. Nauch. trudy UASHN 10:251-257
'60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Soils--Analysis)
(Polarography)

SHAPOVAL, V. I.; SKOBETS, Ye.M. [Skobets', IE.M.]

Simultaneous oscillographic investigation of two polarographic cells.
Dop.AN URSS no.10:1421-1424 '60. (MIRA13:11)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR Yu.K.Delimarskim.
(Polarography)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; SHAPOVAL, V.I.

Oscillographic polarographic system with an amalgamated silver
electrode. Zav.lab. 26 no.3:278-282 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ukrainskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Polarography) (Electrodes)

S/073/60/026/004/011/018/XX
B023/B064

AUTHORS: Skobets, Ye. M. and Shapoval, V.I.

TITLE: The Use of Solid Electrodes in the Oscillographic Polarography

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4,
pp. 446 -453

TEXT: The authors of the present paper are of the opinion that there is no fundamental difference between a solid and a dropping mercury electrode in the oscillographic polarography as it is the case in the ordinary polarography. It should therefore be possible to use the solid electrode to a larger extent than it has hitherto been the case. A simpler oscillographic scheme is suggested with a given current, rendering possible the polarization on each electrode at the same state of the surface and the layer in the vicinity of the electrode. The possibility of applying an amalgamated silver electrode was studied. The potential shift toward the negative was brought about by parallel connection of the germanium diode D(ГГ-У 26) (DG-Ts26). Thus, the method was considerably simplified and the pulse frequency reduced (Fig.4). Hence, with the solid electrode it was possible to obtain time independent oscillograms, which are reproducible from one

The Use of Solid Electrodes in the Oscillographic Polarography

s/073/60/026/004/011/018/XX
B023/B064

experiment to the other (Ref.18). The 90-7 (EO-7) oscilloscope was used for experimenting. The oscillograms of the pure backgrounds obtained on this electrode, became clear and stable already after an electrolysis of 1 - 2 minutes (Fig.5). Thus it became possible to study the cathode- and anode potentials of Tl^+ , Pb^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Co^{2+} in solutions that were best suited as background. It was proven that an amalgamated silver electrode renders possible not only the production of stable oscillograms, but also the study of the electrode processes, which cannot be determined by means of a dropping mercury electrode. A Table shows that the electrode reactions proceed irreversibly for the majority of the cations investigated. It is assumed that the considerable irreversibility is due to the immediate discharge of the complex ions which are especially likely to take place under the conditions of a rapid polarization. The authors mention papers of R.Sh. Nigmatullin (Ref.4) and I. I. Tsapiv (Ref.5). There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 24 references: 11 Soviet, 2 US, 5 Czechoslovakian, 2 Polish and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk
(Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences)

Card 2/3

SKOBETS, Ye. M.; RUCHKO, G.V.

Polarographic determination of bases absorbed by soil using the
Kappen-Hilkowitz method. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki
no.3:189-192 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii
Ukrainskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii.
(SOILS--ANALYSIS) (POLAROGRAPHY)

SKOBETS, Ye.M. [Skobets', I.E.M.], prof., doktor khim.nauk

"Method of marked atoms in agrophysiology". Nauka i zhyttia
11 no.7:31 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Tracers(Biology))
(Agricultural research)

ABARBARCHUK, I.L.; KOSTITSYNA, K.P.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Polarographic determination of exchangeable aluminum in soils.
Pochvovedenie no.2:114-116 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Soils--Aluminum content)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; NESTYUK, G.S.; SHAPOVAL, V.I.

Polarographic and oscillographic investigation of acrylamide.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.1:72-76 '82. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; SMOLENTSEV, P.I.; RUCHKO, G.V.

Determining phosphoric acid in soil by the polarographic method
with the use of a complexon. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki
no.2:182-183 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy
khimii Ukrainskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii.
(SOILS...PHOSPHORUS CONTENT) (POLAROGRAPHY)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; RUCHKO, G.V.

Determination of chloride ion in the soil by the polarographic method. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:196-197'63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Ukrainskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii.

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SKOBETS, V.D.; ABARBARCHUK, I.L.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Determination of potassium, sodium, and their sum by the method
of derivative polarography. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.2:251-259 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Potassium-Analysis) (Sodium-Analysis) (Polarography)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; NESTYUK, G.S.

Polarographic study of the polymerization kinetics of
acrylamide. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.8:934-938 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.
(Acrylamide) (Polymerization)

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; NESTYUK, G.S.

Usnig electrochemical persulfate reduction for the initiation
of polymerization reaction. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1125-1127
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Polymerization) (Peroxydisulfates) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

SKOBETS, Yevgeniy Moiseyevich, doktor khim. nauk; SKOBETS, Vera
Dmitriyevna, khimik; DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K., akademik,
retsenzent; TSYBA, L.A., inzh., red.izd-va; BEREZOVYY,
V.N., tekhn. red.

[Derivative polarography] Proizvodnaia poliarografiia.
Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1963. 112 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Delimarskiy).
(Polarography)

S/073/63/029/003/004/009
A057/1125AUTHORS: Skobets, Ye. M., Nestyuk, G. S.

TITLE: Polarographic investigations of acrylamide. III. Electrochemical initiation of polymerization

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 302 - 306

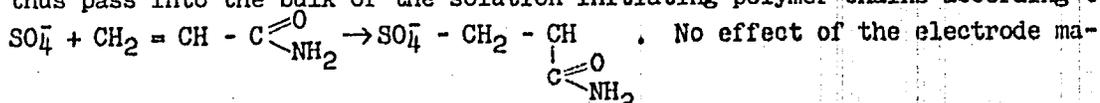
TEXT: In an earlier paper (Ukr.khim.zh., v. 28, 1962, 72) the authors assumed the occurrence of acrylamide reduction in two stages: 1) The electrochemical stage with the formation of a free radical, and 2) the chemical polymerization. In the present work, therefore, the preparation of polyacrylamide by means of an electrochemical "redox" system was studied, using $K_2S_2O_8$ as oxidizing agent and the electrode as "reducing" agent. The experiments were carried out with Pt, Ag-amalgamated, or Ni-electrodes at 18 - 20°C in 10% acrylamide solutions, containing 0.1% $K_2S_2O_8$. The $S_2O_8^{2-}$ ion is reduced at a voltage of $V_1 = 1.1$ v, the hydrogen ion at $V_2 = 2.52$ v, and the acrylamide at $V_3 = 3$ v. Polymerization was effected in the interval 1.1 - 2.52 v, while no initiation occurred at the voltage of acrylamide reduction, or above. This is explained

Card 1/2

S/073/63/029/003/004/009
A057/A125

Polarographic investigations of...

by the interaction of acrylamide radicals generated at the electrode, which inhibit the formation of polymer chains. The SO_4^- radicals do not interact and thus pass into the bulk of the solution initiating polymer chains according to:



terial was observed. Quantitative tests were carried out in glass cylinders with diaphragms separating the anode and cathode volume and a polymer obtained the viscosity and polymerization the degree of which was depending on the current density. The polymer obtained at room temperature during 3 hrs showed a characteristic viscosity of the same value (4.3) as the polyacrylates prepared by conventional chemical methods. The present method proves the stepwise reduction of the persulfate ion on the anode. The method is, apparently, applicable to other polymerizations, too, as well as to theoretical studies, since initiation with a constant rate can be carried out. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (Ukrainian Agricultural Academy)
SUBMITTED: April 17, 1962
Card 2/2

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; IVASHCHENKO, L.N.

Polarographic study of eriochrome black T and its use in
determining magnesium. Ukr. khim. zhür. 29 no.7:751-755 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Eriochrome black)

KOSTITSYNA, K.P.; SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Polarographic determination of aluminum in alloys. Zav. lab.
29 no.9:1059 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; RUCHKO, G.V.

Polarographic determination of sulfate ions in the water extract
of soil. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no. 2:199-200 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomedovana kafedroy neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy
khimii Ukrainskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii.

9/0073/64/030/004/0365/0369

ACCESSION NR: AP4033698

AUTHOR: Skobets, Ye. M.; Karnaukhov, A. I.; Kavetskiy, N. S.

TITLE: The use of instantaneous currents in the inversion polarography

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 4, 1964, 365-369

TOPIC TAGS: inverse polarography, stripping analysis, instantaneous currents

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article was to study the reverse instantaneous peak current and to determine the possibility of using it in inversion polarography. The work was carried out on an automatic recording polarograph, PA-1. The studies were made with 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} M solutions of cadmium, thallium, lead and zinc. The moving contact on the potentiometer drum of the polarograph was placed so that the selected voltage would exceed the deposition potential of the investigated cation. After this the rotation of polarographic recording drum was set at the maximum rate. motor and the reverse instantaneous peak currents the zero of galvanometer was locked to the right. When the switch K_1 (see Fig. 1 of the enclosure) was locked, the motor was turned on and the switch K_2 was locked. Then, after a strictly

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constant time interval (electrolysis time) switch K_1 was closed. In such a method the galvanometer spot marked both the direct and the inverse instantaneous peak currents which were recorded on the photographic paper. Damping capacitors were disconnected during measurements of instantaneous peak currents. The reverse instantaneous peak currents as a function of concentrations of different ions are shown in Figure 2 of the enclosure. It is shown that reverse instantaneous peak currents are much greater than direct peak currents, thus facilitating determination of smaller concentrations. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (Ukrainian Academy of Agriculture)

SUBMITTED: 15 May 63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 010

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4033698

ENCLOSURE: 01.

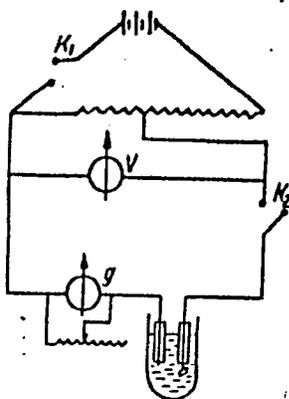


Fig. 1. The main circuit for recording of reverse peak currents.

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ENCLOSURE: 02

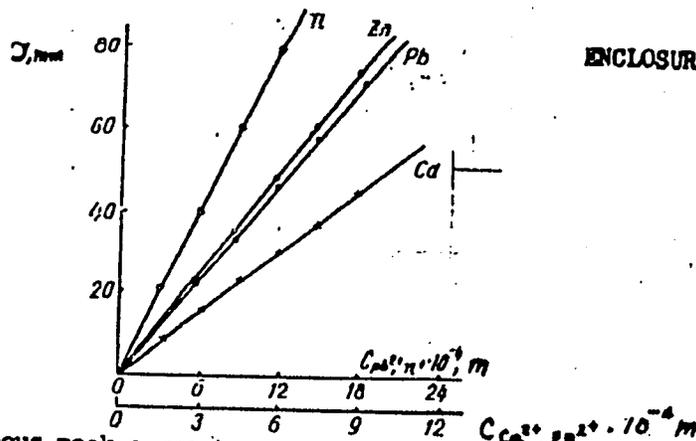


Fig. 2. Reverse instantaneous peak currents of cadmium, lead, zinc and thallium as a function of concentration. Volume -- 10 ml; electrolysis time -- 15 sec; electrolysis potentials -- 1.6 v for Zn^{2+} ; -- 1.2 v for Tl; -- 1.2 v for Pb^{2+} ; -- 1.0 v for Cd.

Card 4/4

SKOBETS, Ye.M. [Skobets', IE.M.]; IVASHCHENKO, L.M.; POVKHAN, M.F.

Polarography and oscillographic polarography of eriochrome
black T. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1491-1494 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN UkrSSR i Ukrainskaya
sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya. Predstavleno akademikom
AN UkrSSR Yu.K. Delimarskim [Delimars'kyi, IU.K.].

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; IVASHCHENKO, L.N.

Determination of exchange magnesium in the soil by the
polarographic method by means of eriochrome black T.

Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:279-281 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; KARNAUKHOV, A.I.; KAVETSKIY, N.S.

Use of inrush currents in inversion polarography. Ukr. khim.
zhur. 30 no.4:365-369 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; KAMNAUKHOV, A.I.

Use of sparingly soluble cathodic deposits in inversion polarography. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.7:693-696 '64. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskaya ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKORETS, Ye.M.; POVKHAN, M.F.

Oscillographic polarography with given sinusoidal voltage on an amalgamated silver electrode. Determination of Cu^{2+} , Tl^{+} , Ga^{3+} , and Zn^{2+} . Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.8:792-796 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

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L 52286-65 EWT(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/ EWP(b) Pa-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5012079

UR/2513/65/016/000/0179/0184

22
21
841

AUTHOR: Skobets, Ye. M.; Karnaukhov, A. I.; Kavetskiy, N. E.

TITLE: Electrolytic concentration of substances followed by their determination by means of reverse surge currents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirvaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 179-184

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic concentration, electrochemical analysis, reverse surge current, polarography, lead determination, cadmium determination, manganese determination

27 27 27

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the phenomenon of the reverse surge current and attempted to determine its potential uses in polarography. The surge currents in solutions of 1.2×10^{-3} M $Pb(NO_3)_2$, 6×10^{-4} M $TiNO_3$ in 0.1 M HNO_3 , and 9×10^{-4} M $CdCl_2$ and $ZnCl_2$ in 0.1 M KCl were recorded by means of an automatic recording PA-1 polarograph. A spherical silver-amalgam electrode was employed. The reverse surge currents of Cd, Pb, and Mn were studied in relation to the concentration of these metals in solution, to preliminary electrolysis in solutions of $CdCl_2$, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, and $MnCl_2$.

Card 1/2

L 52286-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012679

and to temperature in $CdCl_2$. The sensitivity of the method of reverse surge currents was found to be 6 to 9 times as high as that of the technique of anodic dissolution with a steadily decreasing negative potential. The method can therefore be used for determining ultramicroconcentrations. In addition, it is simple to carry out and gives reproducible results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoj khimii, AN SSSR (Commission on Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, CC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 009

geh
Card

2/2

SKOBETS, Ye.M.

Current-time curves on a silver amalgam electrode in oscillographic polarography with a given sinusoidal voltage. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.4:363-367 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

L 53920-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5011423

UR/0073/65/031/004/0408/0411

15
14
B

AUTHOR: Skobets, Ye. M., Karnaukhov, A. I.

TITLE: Determination of microconcentrations of Cd(II), Pb(II), and Mn(II) by the method of reverse surge currents

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 4, 1965, 408-411

TOPIC TAGS: microanalysis, cadmium determination, lead determination, manganese determination, reverse surge current, inversion polarography

ABSTRACT: The method of reverse surge currents, used by the authors in conjunction with inversion polarography, is based on the discharge of galvanic cells formed in the course of preliminary electrolytic concentration of the metal on the working electrode. The discharge was performed by shortcircuiting the electrodes, and the reverse current thus produced was termed the surge current. The sensitivity of the method is 6 times as high as the method of anodic dissolution with a gradually decreasing potential. A study of the dependence of reverse surge currents on the electrolysis potential for $NmCl_2$ solutions (6×10^{-4} mole) showed that the optimum electrolysis potential was -1.9 V. The dependence of reverse surge currents on the concentrations of Cd^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , and Mn^{2+} was found to be linear in the neighborhood of 10^{-7} mole/l. In order to determine these ions

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L 53920-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011423

when they are present together, the electrolysis is carried out at the deposition potential of the most positive ion, for example lead, and the reverse surge current is recorded. The electrolysis is then repeated at the deposition potential of manganese, and the reverse surge current is recorded again. The difference in the values of the currents enables one to determine the content of manganese in the presence of the more electro-positive lead ions. The results are highly reproducible and indicate that the method is promising for determinations of ultramicroconcentrations. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyzstvennaya akademiya (Ukrainian Academy of Agriculture)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, DP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

gpc
Card

2/2

SKOBETS, Ye.M.; CHERNYI, V.A.

Solid-phase reactions in amperometric titration. *Zav. lab.* 31
no.8:937-939 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

SKOBEY, Ya.V.

Late results in the treatment of cancer of the mandible. Zdrav.
Bel. 7 no.10:42-44 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera v g.Vileyke (glavnyy
vrach B.I.Matskevich). (JAWS---CANCER)

SKOBEYEV, A.M. (Moskva)

On the theory of discharge waves. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 26 no.6:
1059-1066 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Elasticity) (Shock waves)

SKOBEYEV, A.M. (Moskva)

Formulation of the problem concerning an impact caused by a
viscoplastic rod. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 09 no.4:789-791 51-Ag
'65. (MIRA 13:9)

SKOBEYEV, D.A.

Moscow industries. Vop.geog. no.51:58-75 '61.
(Moscow Industries)

(MIRA 14:6)

ANDREYEV, B.I.; LEDOVSKIKH, S.I.; MALINOVSKIY, E.P.; SAVCHENKO,
N.A.; SKOBEYEV, D.A.; TARANENKO, Ye.A.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.,
tekh. red.

[Distribution of light industry of the U.S.S.R.] Razmeshche-
nie otraslei legkoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, In-t narod-
nogo khoz., 1963. 136 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Prepodavateli kafedry ekonomicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo
instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova (for all
except Sergeyeva).

(Russia--Manufactures) (Industries, Location of)

ANDREYEV, B.I.; VORONTOVA, A.N.; DANILOV, A.D.; KISTANOV, V.V.;
KOSTENNIKOV, V.M.; KUSHNER, A.I.; LEDOVSKIKH, S.I.;
LESNOV, M.F.; MALINOVSKIY, E.P.; MOSKOVA, N.V.; MUKHIN,
G.I.; PASHKEVICH, V.I.; RZHEVUSKAYA, D.M.; SAVCHENKO, N.A.;
SKOBEYEV, D.A. [deceased]; LISOV, V.Ye., red.;
SAZANOVICH, N.K., red.

[Economic regions of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomicheskie raiony
SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 589 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Kafedra
ekonomicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo
khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova (for all except Lisov,
Sazanovich).

NAZAROV, V.I.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Investigating conditions of thickening ore pulps in an
upward flow. Trudy IPI no.18:160-172 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Multistage washing of pulps. Nauch. trudy IPI no.19:5-74
'63.

Use and calculation of filter thickeners for the thickening
and washing of pulps in the production of alumina. Ibid.:
75-102 (MIRA 17:6)

SRIBEYEV, I. K.

SRIBEYEV, I. K. -- "FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM OF THE FILTRATION OF ORE PULP." SUB 13 JUN 52.
INST OF MINING, ACAD SCI USSR (DISSERTATION FOR THE DOCTOR DEGREE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VOSEKHNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1958

SKOBEYEV, I.K., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Basic problems of ore pulp filtration." Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. no.
3:490-491 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela.

(Ore dressing)

SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Met
11
2/10

Y 2349. Skobeyev, I. K. The problem of filtration of mining sludges (in Russian), *Trud' khim. gorno-metallurgich. in-ta*, no. 1, 34-85, 1954; Rev. no. 328, *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* 1956.

This paper contains nine sections. 1. Introduction. 2. Filtration equation. 3. Performance of filters. 4. The sink of filter fabrics. 5. Rate of rotation of continuous rotating filters, and their degree of immersion in the sludge. 6. Thickness of the cake layer, and the effective duration of filtration operation in periodic filters. 7. The degree of vacuum in the cavity of a filter and the consumption of air. 8. Calculation of the output of filters. 9. The rinsing of cakes on filters.

By integration of the equation of the growth of the layer thickness of the precipitate on the filter

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{KP}{AR_0(b - h)}$$

relationships were obtained for determining the collection yield of the layer of precipitate (cake) of a given thickness

$$\eta = \frac{AR_0 b (b + 2h_0)}{2KP} \quad (\text{min})$$

1/2

SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Sulfide consumption capacity of cyanide. Trudy Inst.gor.dela no.2:
239-252 '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Cyanide process) (Sulfides)

KISLYAKOV, Igor' Pavlovich; BOL'SHAKOV, K.A., prof., dokt., retsenzent;
TSEFT, A.L., prof., dokt., retsenzent; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., dokt.,
retsenzent; NADOL'SKIY, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
SERIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BELYAYEVSKAYA, L.V., red.;
KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiya redkikh metallov. Moskva,
Gos.azuchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry oo chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii.
1957. 232 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov Irkutskogo gorno-
metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Tseft, Skobeyev, Nadol'skiy,
Serikov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tseft).
(Metals, Rare and minor--Metallurgy)

3(5)

PLANE I BOOK REPRODUCTION

907/2158

Академиѣ наук СССР, Восточно-Сибирский филиал
By Yevyevy rearmy legnth metallor Vostochnoy Sibirii, tom. 2 (Light Metal Resources
of Eastern Siberia, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1968. 298 p. (Series: Itis; Trudy, v. 13)
1,800 copies printed.

Материал Board, I.S. Alekseyev, Ye. P. Besolitsyn, V.S. Buzubay, A.F. Li, Doctor
of Geological and Mineral Sciences, and Ye. I. Khasanov (Resp. Sci.) Candidates of
Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House; V.I. Shlapov) Tom. 24. P. 8.
Kashline.

REMARKS: This issue of the Eastern Siberian Branch Transactions is of interest to
structural, exploration and mining geologists, mineralogists, and metallurgists
in the light metal industries.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles is a compilation of the reports presented at
the third coordinated conference on "the Creation of a Light Metals
Industry in Eastern Siberia Based on Local Ores" organized by the Laboratory
of Electrometallurgy of the Eastern Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR in October,
1960. It set for the purpose of promoting coordination between the activities
of the present generation of scientists and the fast developing light metals industry
of Eastern Siberia. The reports indicate that large aluminum and titanium
reserves in Eastern Siberia are being constructed in the Krasnoyarsk Krai and the
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug. These areas provide the cheapest source of coal, oil,
electricity, water. Individual articles also report on the following subjects:
aluminum, bauxite, and titanium resources of Eastern Siberia; the development of the light metals industry in Eastern
Siberia; sillimanite ores, nepheline syenites, bauxites, magnesite ores, etc.
References accompany each article.

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of High Iron Content Sillimanite Bauxites by Sintering a Two-Component
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Limestone of the Ye. I. Khasanov Deposits 286

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

907/2158

SKOPJEV, I. R.

PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; KAKOVSKIY, I.A., prof.doktor, retsenzent;
KHOKHLOV, V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SKOBEYEV, I.K.,
prof. odktor, retsenzent; VESSONOV, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; MARENKOV, Ye.A., red.; EL'KIND, L.M., red.
izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of precious metals] Metallurgiya blagorodnykh metallov.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metal-
lurgii, 1958. 366 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Plaksin). 2.
Irkutskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
blagorodnykh metallov (for Khokhlov, Skobeyev). 3. Irkutskiy
gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut kafedra obogashcheniya poleznykh
iskopayemykh (for Bessonov)
(Precious metals--Metallurgy)

SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Isolating alumina from high-silicon aluminum ores of Eastern Siberia.
Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.13:255-262 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Irkutskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Siberia, Eastern--Aluminum)

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.; SMAGUNOV, V.N.

Chemical transformations of precious metals in oxidation
roasting and their importance for the cyanidation process.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:53-62 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
redkikh metallov.

(Precious metals--Metallurgy)

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.; KHRAMCHENKO, S.I.

Pyrite behavior in the process of roasting sulfide gold-bearing
concentrates. TSvet. met. 33 no.10:44-51 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gold ores) (Ore dressing)

S/081/62/000/022/063/088
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Skobeyev, I. K., Podkopayev, N. V., Khabrov, M. F.
TITLE: Polyacryl amide and its coagulating effect
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 487, abstract
22P76 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met.,
no. 9, 1961, 152-159)

TEXT: The ability of polyacryl amide to coagulate neutral, alkaline and
acidic ore pulps is studied. It is shown to be an efficient coagulant
for mineral dressing, separating and purifying solutions and sewage, and
for the intensification of dehydration processes. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KHVOROSTUKHINA, N. A.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu. V.; SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Volatility of metallic indium. Trudy Vost. Sib. fil. AN SSSR
no.41:67-71 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Indium) (Vapor pressure)

RUMYANTSEV, Yu. V.; KHVOROSTUKHINA, N. A.; SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Interaction between metallic indium and sulfur anhydride. Trudy
Vost. Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.41:91-99 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Indium—Metallurgy)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Retreatment of unyielding gold-bearing Transbaikalia ores. Trudy
Vost. Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.41:132-144 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskij institut.
(Transbaikalia--Gold ores)

KHVOROSTUKHINA, N. A.; SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Pressure of the dissociation of indium sulfide. Trudy Vost. Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.41:72-77 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Indium sulfide) (Dissociation)

KHVOROSTUKHINA, N. A.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu. V.; SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Thermal decomposition of indium sulfate. Trudy Vost. Sib. fil.
AN SSSR no.41:83-90 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Indium sulfate) (Thermodynamics)

GLAZKOV, Ye. N.; SKOBEYEV, I. K.

Kinetics of the oxidation of sulfides in a fluidized bed. Trudy
Vost. Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.41:145-150 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

(Sulfides--Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

UKRAINSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; MASKEVICH, M.M.; LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STAKHEYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOVA, S.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; POKROVSKIY, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.; YELANSKIY, A.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; TROKSKAYA, Z.I.; BANDENOK, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; VERIGO, K.N.; TEMKO, V.P., red.

[Gold mining industry in capitalist countries; technical and economic survey] Zolotodobyvaiushchaia promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; tekhniko-ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1963. 337 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallugii.
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Ukrainskiy, Yelanskiy, Verigo).

KHVORCSTUKHINA, N.A.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

The oxidation of indium sulfide and its volatility in
pyrometallurgical processes. Trudy IPI no.18:145-155 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

NAZAROV, V.I.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Thickening of pulps in an upward flow with a suspended
filter. Nauch. trudy IPI no.19:103-120 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LA 100, P. 10; 1000 750, 111.

Proceeding of gold-bearing copper sulfide-ferrous ores. Lowry
101 100.20:112-128 1973. (400) 1000

VINGGRADOVA, A.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Investigating Buryat A.S.S.R. fluorites for their ability to
undergo ore dressing. Trudy IPI no.20:129-136 '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

SHOBEYEV, I.K.

Use of coagulating agents in the thickening of red
(Bayer) muds. Nauch. trudy IPI no.19:121-135 '63.

Size of steel thickener tanks for the thickening and
washing of pulps in the production of alumina. Ibid.:136-
154

Some problems in the decomposition of aluminate solutions
and the separation of aluminum hydroxide for seeding. *
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